

BIG SANDY NEWS.

Aut inveniam vram, aut faciam.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

ROBERT BONKER has been offered \$100,000 for Maud S.

An Eastern firm is buying all the rat pelts it can in the West.

There are fifty-two newspapers published in Des Moines, Ia.

FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS has been appointed to a postmastership in Maine.

One county in Missouri produced \$50,000 worth of castor oil last year.

An Icelandic is in Washington Territory looking for a place to locate a colony.

Shoes made of rice straw are worn by the laboring people in the south of China.

Gas and coal have been discovered in good quantities near Ossawatimie, Kan.

The remains of a Baltimore editor were sold for ten dollars to a medical college.

It is rumored that Secretary Bayard will soon participate in a wedding ceremony.

A Brooklyn alderman is accused of wearing a bit of plate-glass as a diamond.

The city council of St. Louis has fixed eight hours as a legal work day for city laborers.

A firm of perfume-manufacturers are about to establish a vast flower plantation in Florida.

APTACIAN says: "If a child does not thrive on fresh milk, boil it." This is too severe on the child.

ASPHALT has been discovered in Morgan County, Ala. It is the only known deposit in the United States.

Mrs. MARGARET J. PRESTON, the well-known Southern writer, is threatened with total blindness.

The Great Eastern, which cost at her completion in 1859, \$4,000,000, has been sold at auction for \$131,000.

It is generally conceded that if France and Germany fight, Russia will walk off with a good slice of pie.

The average age of those who enter college in this country is seventeen. A century ago it was fourteen.

Miss EMILY FAIRBANK is advocating the emigration of unmarried women from England to the British colonies.

The rolling mills throughout Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio are crowded with orders for several weeks.

The Colorado supreme court has decided that women can not act as notaries public in that State under existing laws.

GENERAL SHERIDAN is of the opinion that we should first obtain guns, and then the matter of fortifications might be considered.

MAJOR BEN PERLEY POORE tells "Gath" that every President who called an extra session of Congress failed to get re-elected.

The indications are that the railroads will soon be tumbling over one another in their eagerness to bounce the deadly stove from their cars.

It is stated that the Czar of Russia secretly visited Paris and had an interview with President Grevy, recently. He traveled in disguise.

SERGEANT SMITH, of Richmond, Va., has been fined \$50 for permitting more persons to attend the execution of Cluverius than allowed by law.

ST. PAUL and Minneapolis are fighting for the State Capital. The latter city intends offering a site and building costing \$2,000,000 to the State free.

GOVERNOR DAVIS, the new Senator-elect from Minnesota, is a much younger man than Ben Butler, but almost his exact counterpart in appearance.

PROF. ALEXANDER declares that he has wounded the extinct crater near the leper settlement at Molokai, and a line 3,500 feet long remained fast and failed to reach the bottom.

A GIRL has just been arrested in New York for stealing the watch and jewelry of a friend, and the fact was that she had pawned them to get money to bury her mother.

Miss CARIE DUCK, the daughter of the famous Confederate General, Basil Duke, is a wonderful player on the violin, and is now entertaining her friends at the National Capital.

The abolition of the free pass system by the railroads will, it is said, be a feature of the enforcement of the inter-State commerce law, over which a strong legal question will be raised.

The library of George Washington, purchased in 1848 at a cost of \$5,000, is one of the many interesting collections, which have come into the possession of the Boston Athenaeum Library.

PRINCESS COLONNA, the daughter of Mrs. J. W. Mackay, is to accompany her husband to this country in the spring. He is coming over to look after his railroad interests in Mexico and Texas.

A WESTERN man sent in to an editor an item to the effect that his fortieth wedding anniversary would be observed on a certain day, but the printer inadvertently left out the word "anniversary."

JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, grandson of the great orator, has the second largest cotton field in the United States. He was a Captain in the Confederate service at eighteen and is now forty-one.

MR. CHAS. GALLOWAY, of Winchester, Va., was so overcome by the receipt of a telegram that she dropped dead. Had she waited to open it she would simply have found that her sister was coming on a visit.

The Treasury Department decides that finished photographs from negatives taken for citizens of the United States while visiting the Canadian side of Niagara Falls must pay duty when sent to the purchasers in this country.

Two men who were in Lincoln's Cabinet still live. One is Hannibal Hamlin, who acted as his Vice President, and who is very happy among his books and trout streams in Maine, and the other is Simon Cameron, who is now in the Bermudas for his health.

A DAKOTA woman in the Upper James Valley decided that she wanted a fur cloak. She began trapping mink and tanning the skins. These she sent to St. Paul, where they have just been made into a beautiful cloak for which she was offered \$125.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented from Grand Army posts for the passage of the dependent pension bill over the President's veto, also petitions for prohibition in the District. Two veto messages on pension bills were received. A number of bills were introduced. Mr. Mitchell spoke by permission on river improvements in Oregon, and consumed the morning hour. The river and harbor bill was taken up and passed, and a conference requested. The Nicaragua Canal bill was passed.

HOUSE.—A unanimous report was presented from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, confirming the right of Mr. Steele, of Indiana, to his seat. The conference report on the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture laws was discussed all day and a further conference ordered. The daily hour for meeting was fixed at 11 a. m. for the balance of the session, and at 5 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—SENATE.—A reply was received to a resolution regarding the cause for extra work in the Surgeon General's office. The communication was referred to the Appropriations Committee to provide for an increase in force. A communication was received from the Pension Office, denying that there was any discrimination against applicants who have gone before Congress for relief. A number of petitions for high liquor licenses and for the passage of the dependent pension bill were introduced. An adverse report was made on Beck's bill to issue coin certificates in lieu of all other forms of paper currency. Mr. Sherman's resignation as President pro tem. was presented and went over.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was taken up and passed after the District appropriation bill had been agreed to. The bill to create the Department of Agriculture was passed by the resolution to investigate the United Pacific, and the former given precedence. After discussion the agricultural bill went over as unfinished business. The sundry civil bill amendments were disagreed to in bulk, and conferees appointed. At 5 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and at 5:30 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—The President's veto of a pension bill for the relief of John W. Farris was sustained—132 to 98; not two-thirds. The sundry civil appropriation bill was passed, and the post-office appropriation bill taken up. At 1:15 p. m. the House adjourned until 4:30 p. m.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented for the passage of the dependent pension bill. The bill creating the Department of Agriculture and Labor was taken up and passed, with an amendment transferring the Weather Bureau to the new department. A pension bill, on the case of Thos. Hopkins, of Maine, was passed over the President's veto, 55 to 46, and at 5:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Immediate consideration was refused the Red ship railway bill, and it was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The river and harbor bill, with amendments, was also refused consideration and referred. The House substitute for the Senate Canadian fisheries retaliation bill was taken up and finally passed, 152 to 11. The post-office appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole, and pending a vote the House, at 5:30 p. m., adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—SENATE.—The Canadian non-intercourse bill passed by the House was received and non-concurred in. A resolution was reported declaring Mr. Ingalls President pro tem. to succeed Mr. Sherman. It was agreed to take the United Pacific investigation up to-morrow. The calendar was taken up and several House bills passed. The pneumonia bill was discussed until 7:25, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Three pension vetoes were received. Conferees were appointed on the sundry civil bill. Senate amendments to the Military Academy bill were concurred in. The report from the Committee on Elections was adopted confirming the right of Mr. Steele, of Indiana, to his seat. The District of Columbia appropriation bill amendments were not concurred in and the post-office appropriation bill taken up. The subsidy clause was non-concurred in. The vetoed dependents' pension bill was considered, and after three hours debate it failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote, the roll call being 175 yeas, 135 nays. The naval appropriation bill was called up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—SENATE.—Mr. Ingalls was elected President pro tempore to succeed Mr. Sherman. A bill was reported appropriating \$500,000 to commence the construction of the Grant-Lincoln memorial bridge across the Potomac. General Sheridan invited the Senate to be represented at the unveiling of the Garfield Statue. Van Wyck delivered a long speech on his resolution for an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of Senators by the people. The pneumonia bill was taken up, and after Edmunds' substitute had been adopted, it was laid aside informally, and the United Pacific investigation taken up. A recess was taken from 3:30 p. m. until 8 o'clock. The House joint resolution to investigate the Pacific railroads passed after a long debate.

HOUSE.—The bill creating a Department of Agriculture and Labor was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The speaker decided that for the last six days of the session that he would recognize no one for suspension of the rules until the appropriation bills were passed. The bill to establish agricultural experiment stations was passed—152 to 12. The conference report on the invalid pension bill was approved. The general deficiency bill was reported. The naval appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole and amended. C. G. Page, of Providence, recently elected, was sworn in. Unanimous consent for a night session, to finish the naval bill, was objected to, and at 4:30 the House adjourned by a vote of 175 yeas, thus dispensing with the usual night session of Fridays for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—SENATE.—The credentials of Reagan (Texas) and Bates (Tenn.) were presented. Disagreement on the subsidy clause in the Post-office appropriation bill was reported and another conference asked. The Consular and Diplomatic bill was considered. Mr. Allison, in reply to an inquiry on the subject, reported the very backward condition of the appropriation bills, and laid all blame for delay on the House, which, he said, practically controlled the legislation of the country. Mr. Ingalls was sworn in as President pro tem., and a vote of thanks given to Mr. Sherman. The Consular and Diplomatic and agricultural appropriation bills were passed and the bills reimbursing the depositors in the Freedman's Bank.

HOUSE.—A letter was received from General Sheridan on behalf of the Army of the Cumberland inviting members to attend the unveiling of the Garfield statue in Washington, May 12. The river and harbor bill was taken up, the Senate amendments non-concurred in, and conferees appointed. A conference report was agreed to on the bill for the location and erection of a branch soldiers' home west of the Rocky mountains. The naval appropriation bill was finished and went to the Senate. The legislative bill was taken up, carried over to the evening session, and after a call of the House, and some filibustering, the session was mainly occupied with reading the bill.

STIRRING SCENES.

Colonel Robertson Forcibly Ejected From the Indiana Senate Chamber.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24.—Stirring scenes were enacted this forenoon in the Senate chamber. Colonel Robertson, who was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor some time ago, applied at the Senate door for admission and was refused. He continued to stand at the door until some one on the inside said, "That's all right," and he passed into the chamber. Senator De Motte applied at another door, but could not gain admission, and he battered and beat upon the door for some time in the effort to get in. He then passed down to the middle door just as Senator Johnson entered. The latter turned and saw the doorkeeper refuse admission to De Motte and he began to expostulate with them, calling them thugs and scoundrels and demanding that De Motte should be admitted. Senator McDonald then left his seat and passed over to the door and took Johnson by the arm. As soon as the latter felt the grip of the Senator he turned and planted a blow with his fist squarely between McDonald's eyes, staggering him and making an ugly cut on the bridge of his nose. McDonald did not resent the blow, but calmly advised Johnson to go to his seat and learn to control his temper. While this was going on within the chamber a perfect bedlam was raging outside. The crowd was surging backwards and forwards in the hall and around the door, and when the latter was opened sticks were placed between the doors to prevent them from closing. The crowd would then pull the doors open and try to force its way in. Several struggles ensued from these attempts to gain entrance, and in the struggle one man's coat was torn into shreds. A policeman was forcibly carried away from the door and ordered not to return. Threats were freely made of breaking down the doors and forcibly entering the chambers, but no attempt beyond pounding upon them with fists and canes were made. On the inside a dramatic scene was enacting. After the row between Johnson and McDonald the Senate was called to order, and Lieutenant-Governor Robertson advanced to the desk of the president, and placed his foot upon the steps leading up to the seat, as though he was going up to preside over the Senate. At that moment Door-keeper Pritchett took him violently by the arm and dragged him away from the steps. In another instant he was upon the steps again, and again he was prevented from ascending by the doorkeeper. He then turned to address the Senate, but was so frequently and boisterously interrupted by Smith that his words could not be heard. He refused to be seated, and the doorkeeper was ordered by Smith to put him out of the chamber. Pritchett immediately seized Robertson, and by pushing and dragging forced him out at the north door of the hall, the crowd being still around the middle door, and unaware of what was going on, till Robertson had been ejected and the door locked. After the exciting scenes in the Senate the Republican members attempted to leave, but were prevented, the doorkeeper having orders not to permit them to pass out of the chamber. They refused to take any part in the proceedings, and by their silence stopped the business of the body, which could do nothing in the way of passing bills without their votes. Several bills introduced by the Republicans were called up, but their authors would not explain their provisions and would not answer when addressed by the chair.

THE AWFUL EARTHQUAKE.

Over 1,500 People Killed in One District Alone.

ROME, Feb. 24.—Details have been received this morning of the results of the earthquakes yesterday showing that the effects were far more serious than was thought. The loss of life and destruction of property is learned to have been terrible. The most startling news comes from the Genesee Riviera. Over 1,500 people were killed in that district. At the village of Bajardo, situated at the top of a hill, a number of the inhabitants took refuge in a church when the shocks were first felt. A subsequent and greater shock demolished the church, and 300 people who were in it were killed. The destruction of property in the sections of Italy visited by the earthquakes was immense and widespread.

Panic in a Church.

PITKAM, Ct., Feb. 24.—Fire broke out last evening in tenement houses adjoining St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. The church was filled with worshippers at the time, and the alarm created almost a panic. The congregation rushed from the doors and several women fainted. A number of persons were somewhat injured, none of them, however, seriously. The baptismal font was overturned and broken in the confusion. The fire was soon extinguished, with slight damage.

Prince Alexander Has the Smallpox.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—It is ascertained that Prince Alexander of Battenburg, the deposed King of Bulgaria, who was reported yesterday, to be lying ill with gastro fever at his father's house, in Darmstadt, has the smallpox.

Heaviest Snow of the Season.

CALAIS, ME., Feb. 24.—Snow has fallen here all day. It is the heaviest storm of the season. Trains delayed.

Escape of a Condemned Murderer.

BRIDGEWAT, Pa., Feb. 24.—William F. Busch, who is under death sentence for the murder of his brother some months ago, escaped from jail this morning by filing the iron bars from the cell window. A reward of \$500 is offered by the sheriff for his arrest, dead or alive.

From St. John to Logan.

FOREKA, Kan., Feb. 24.—The House of Representatives in Kansas passed a bill changing St. John County to Logan County. The county was named in honor of John P. St. John when he was Governor of the State.

BORN WITHOUT EYES.

Nature's Strange Freak With an Unfortunate Indiana Infant.

There is no Defect in Any Other Organ of Sense.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 25.—September 5, 1885, was born to William and Anna Armstrong, of Coal City, near the Clay County line of Owen County, a daughter, perfect in all other physical respects, but eyeless. The external parts of the eye, the cilia and the eyelids are perfect; but the eyeball is entirely wanting. The eyelids are closed normally, never opening voluntarily, but they may be separated with apparently little effort. The shedding of tears, when crying, indicates the presence and normal action of the lachrymal glands. There is no defect in any other organ of sense, either structural or functional. At birth she weighed eight and a half pounds, being smaller than any of her brothers and sisters—she is the sixth and youngest child. For six months following her birth she matured slowly, retaining the appearance of a new-born babe. Nellie, for this is the child's name, is developing as rapidly as is consistent with the degree of physical exercise her blindness permits her to take. She can not walk, but by the aid of a chair she manages to move around the room. Her parents do not encourage her in walking, humoring her inclination, and recognizing possible danger from accidents. Her appetite, digestion and health are good and exceptionally free from disease. No defect or ailment manifests itself in any other part of the body as she develops. When but a few days old Nellie betrayed a strong appreciation for the light by turning her face toward the window or open door. Her sense of touch is so acute that she is able to distinguish the different members of the family in this way. She eagerly grasps a hand that touches her face or person, and, caressing it, gives expression to affectionate recognition. She can not talk, but utters sounds belonging to children of a younger age. She is wakeful of nights, sleeping only in the daytime. She scarcely ever cries, but, on the contrary, is playful and cheerful. She will sit for hours on a little mat on the floor, contentedly engaged with her playthings, of which she has quite a collection, showing marked appreciation for trifles, among which is a common rubber ball, which she has treasured for nearly a year. She will occupy her cradle at times, and what is much better than most children will do, she takes pleasure in rocking herself. If the cradle chances to come in contact with the wall or other obstruction, she will in her own way make an emphatic appeal to have things set right.

THE DUNHAM TRAGEDY.

The Injured Wife Describes the Killing of Her Husband and Babe.

WARREN, Ind., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Dunham, the wife of the man who was so foully murdered, with her child, near here three weeks ago, is rapidly convalescing, but is not yet able to make a statement that would be accepted in court, but she is well enough to converse intelligently about the horrible affair, and states that she and her husband were in the barn doing the evening chores when Plew came in, and after a few words attacked her husband. She became frightened and ran in the house. In a few minutes Plew came in and struck her, and she fell to the floor insensible. The last she can remember is hearing the agonizing screams of her child, which was afterwards found with its throat cut. Plew will not have a preliminary trial until she is able to make a full and complete statement of the whole affair.

Color in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Ex-Minister Langston and others are getting up a petition to have a colored man appointed Secretary of Agriculture, in case the President signs the bill making that department a Cabinet one. Peter H. Clark, of Cincinnati, is mentioned as the most likely man. They argue that the recognition of a colored Democrat in the Cabinet would be a grand political move.

Valuable Iron Discovery.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—The Industrial Gazette of this city, makes the announcement that there has just been discovered near Tuscaloosa, Ala., a bed of red hematite iron ore sixteen feet thick, which analyzes sixty-two and a half per cent. of metallic iron, and is believed to be the most extensive and valuable deposit of the kind in the United States.

Henry George's Legacy.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 25.—The will of George Hutchins, of Ancora, N. Y., who left \$30,000 to Henry George for the dissemination of Mr. George's writings, was admitted to probate to-day at Camden, after a contest by relatives of Hutchins. Mr. George has, however, agreed to make an amicable settlement with the heirs.

Texas to Vote on Prohibition.

ASTIN, Tex., Feb. 25.—The State Senate to-day voted 31 to 8 to submit the question of a prohibition amendment to the constitution to popular vote on the first Thursday of August next.

No Special Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Sherman has received a personal note to-day from the President, stating that he has conferred with a number of Senators on the subject, and has reached the conclusion that there exists no necessity for a special session of the Senate. He says he will call none unless some unforeseen contingency arises.

The Logan Burial Place.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Logan has selected the center of the circle of the north end of South Park for a burial place for herself and General Logan, and a site for the monument to General Logan.

ENORMOUS LAND PURCHASE.

An Old Mexican Grant of 60,000,000 Bought by a Syndicate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—Probably the most extensive private land purchase ever made in this country was consummated in this city a short time ago, and within a few weeks all the necessary papers will be prepared and a formal claim for possession entered. While Texas was still a province of the Mexican Republic a certain Dr. Beales, an emigrant from England, married a native of Mexico, became a citizen, and desiring to form a colony upon the frontier, obtained from the Mexican Government an immense grant of land, consisting of sixty million of acres, known as the Arkansas grant, situated in what are now the States of Texas, Colorado and the Territory of New Mexico. Just then the war of Texas independence broke out, and Dr. Beales found it impossible to establish his colony. The grant was renewed, however, and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo being so framed as to protect those holding grants from the Mexican Government, Dr. Beales retained possession of his land. Before he was able to carry out his plans for forming a colony he died, and the grant passed to his minor children. They did not, however, appreciate the value of the land, and no part of it has ever been sold. Now a company of American capitalists, Rufus Hatch being among the number, have obtained the title to the land from the heirs, and will, it is said, take possession thereof in a short time. The grant covers a district in Northwestern Texas, Northeastern New Mexico and Southeastern Colorado, embracing in all more than sixty million acres, but prior grants will reduce this to about fifty million. Those interested in the purchase will not at present make public the exact boundaries.

INDIGNANT EDITORS.

Country Newspaper Proprietors Charge a Man Said to Be Connected with a Concession Which Thrives Off Their Patronage with Insulting a Movement Injurious to Their Interests.

MANASSAS, O., Feb. 28.—The country editors of Ohio are, many of them, highly incensed against one W. S. Cappeller, who is said to be one of the principal proprietors of the American Press Association, a concern which supplies the country papers with plate matter, for the move he has lately inaugurated against the country press in the matter of rates paid for legal advertising. Cappeller claims that the prices paid are too high to country papers, but only fairly adequate for the metropolitan dailies. On the other hand the country editors insist that a legal "ad" is not like a commercial notice, demanding the widest possible circulation, but if published in a journal circulating generally in the county or district where those affected by the "ad" reside, that it is often a more effective dissemination of the notice than might be obtained by insertion in a journal of much greater circulation. The country press will of course take this matter up, and the prospects are that Mr. Cappeller has tackled rather more than he will be able to handle.

Novel Torpedo Boat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A working model of a torpedo boat of novel design was exhibited to the members of the House Naval Committee yesterday by the inventor, General Borden. The boat is intended to do effective service in cases where other forms of torpedo have failed—that is, where the craft attacked is protected by a network of chains suspended beyond the hull by spars. The model is that of a vessel 150 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth and 16 feet in depth, and intended to attain a speed of 24 to 30 knots an hour. A feature of this craft consists of a pair of brass tubes arranged vertically on the sides and opening downward, capable of firing torpedoes containing two hundred pounds of dynamite or other high explosive.

Through a Bridge.

NEEDLES, CAL., Feb. 27.—A passenger train on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad went through a culvert a few miles west of here. The wreck caught fire, and the mail and express and baggage cars were destroyed. The engine was smashed up, and was also damaged by the fire. Engineer E. J. Hodgdon sustained probably fatal injuries. Mail Agent E. L. Peppin and J. K. Nickerson were seriously injured. Brakeman E. L. Gilbert, two Indians and a tramp were burned to death. Dr. M. J. Chase, of Galesburg, Ill., was bruised on the head. W. Marin, of Quincy, Ill., had a leg injured. Most of the baggage and mail was burned up.

Big Safe-Blowing Job.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Information comes from Gainesville, the county seat of Ozark County, in this State, that some time during Friday night last the safe in the store of Wood & Reed was blown open by burglars and robbed of \$13,000 belonging to the county, and several hundred dollars, the property of individuals, had been placed there for safe-keeping.

An Overdose of Chloral.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 27.—Frank Fay was found dead in his room at the St. Nicholas Hotel, having taken an overdose of chloral.

Dead for a Dollar.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Jos. W. Heene, aged twenty-five, of 229 Disque street, was committed to the city jail on February 23 in default of payment of one dollar fine and costs for disturbing the peace. This morning he tore up one of the sheets of his prison cot and hanged himself.

A New Invention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—C. E. Egan, a young Ohio inventor, claims to have perfected a system by which vessels at sea can communicate with each other, or with land, by the human voice, without regard to distance.

THE GARFIELD FAMILY.

A Glimpse at the Handsome Home at Mentor and Its Occupants.

In five years there have been many notable changes in the Garfield family. There have been no deaths, but the children of whom the father was so fond have grown up. The two older boys have begun a course in the Columbia College Law School, and Harry, the elder, has been teaching in some Eastern school. Both are graduates of Williams College. James R. Garfield has been studying law with Judge Boynton in Cleveland, and is looked upon by friends of his father as the son most like him in every way.

He has his father's size, complexion, eyes and manner. Both sons are now men, and have, it is said, great ambition. Miss Mollie, the only daughter, is now a young woman taller than her mother, and has about finished her studies. The two younger sons, Abram and Irwin—the latter named for General Irwin McDowell—are old enough to enter a school on the Hudson, and left home for their duties there recently. They had never been away from home alone before.

Since the preliminary education of Abram and Irwin in the Cleveland public schools the mother has had no further desire to live in a city. She has ordered her mansion in Cleveland sold and has decided to make her future home in Mentor. She has here added to the modest frame house of her husband a "Queen Anne" structure which cost \$30,000. It is the most imposing home in the country, although the new part is behind and wholly subservient to the old house in which the President lived. This still remains the head and front of the Garfield home, although remodeled to conform with the addition. A \$30,000 addition to a \$5,000 house is a curiosity in modern architecture, but sentiment for the past and its illustrious dead inspired it. There are probably sixty rooms in both new and old houses. They are all furnished in modern style and with considerable elegance, and there is an air of aristocracy about the interior which Garfield did not know in his own home. Although the house is far in the country it has all the conveniences of a city home—in plumbing, gas-fitting and steam-heating.

A natural gas well has been bored on the farm, and the yard is kept lighted day and night. The main entrance is through the old house. In the hall facing the door is "Grandma" Garfield's old wall-sweep clock, which her husband brought home just sixty years ago. It is still the "standard time" of that house, and keeps on ticking just as it did when the President was born.

To the left is the smoking room, which is a lounging room for the family, James being their only one who smokes. To the right is the old parlor, now a reception room, and rich in relics of the dead. It was once his study. Bibles and other books are upon the tables, and the furniture is much the same as when the family left for Washington.—Ladies' World.

American Harvesting Machinery in Australia.

Australian papers just received announce the award of the National Gold Medal to ALFRED, MITCHELL & CO., of Akron, O., for their Light Draft Buckeye Folding Binder, as the result of the National field trial held in December last. The following, cut from the Melbourne Argus of December 16, 1886, giving particulars of the contest, will be of interest. The Argus says:

The field trial of reapers and binders in connection with the National Show at Shepparton was held on Tuesday, the 14th inst., on Mr. Guthrie's farm, about two miles from Shepparton. Owing to the pressure of harvest work, crops in all directions being ripe, the attendance of farmers did not exceed 150, but great interest was taken in the proceedings. As at the late show, the judges placed the Horbury machine first, M'Cormick second and the Woods third; the "Buckeye" representative displaced being left out in the cold, and demanded a field trial as provided by the rules. The M'Cormick also sharing in the protest, so the prizes were held over pending the field trial. The crop was ripe wheat, and the land was so rough that none of the machines could show very low cutting, and the jolting over the hard clods was tolerably severe on horses, machines and drivers. Two o'clock was the hour fixed for the trial, but as the "Buckeye" was the only machine then ready, a delay was caused by the Horbury and M'Cormick experts giving their machines a preliminary run in the adjoining block of crop, and a start was not made until a quarter past three. The five judges gave great attention to their duties, and were ably seconded by the sub-committee, appointed by the society and the secretary, Mr. Harold B. Turnley. About two acres were allotted to each machine, and they finished in the following order: "Buckeye," 1 hour 10 minutes; Horbury, 1 hour 19 minutes; M'Cormick, 1 hour 36 minutes. The two latter machines were drawn by three horses each, while two lighter horses worked the "Buckeye" binder with equal ease. The decision of the judges was based on the following scale of points:

	Clean Cutting	Best Binding	Stability of Construction	Convenience of Use	Speed	Low Cut	Total
Buckeye	15	15	10	10	10	10	70
Horbury	15	15	10	10	10	10	70
M'Cormick	10	15	10	10	10	10	65

The Judges (Messrs. A. Kinkaid, H. Wilkinson, J. Grieve, J. McIntyre and J. McInnes) thus awarded the "Buckeye" the first prize, with the maximum number of points; Horbury second, with 43, and M'Cormick third, with 37, adding that the work performed was the best they had ever seen, and their decision was cheered by the farmers present.